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Of Purse, Card Cases, Wrist Bags, Wallets, Bill Books, Pocket Books, Writing Tablets, etc.

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Government Street, Victoria

## SATURDAY'S BARGAIN

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

# Orange Marmalade

10 Cents Tin.

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## THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. LIMITED.

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IRON AND STEEL	IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
BUILDERS' HARDWARE	MECHANICS' TOOLS
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**Hudson's Bay Co., Victoria, B.C.**

## FOR SALE

Valuable Lot on Government Street in the heart of the town,  
Price reasonable, in order to close up an Estate. Apply to

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# HAY, HAY,

Big Drop in Prices  
Now Selling \$16 to  
\$18 per ton delivered  
**BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.**

## Presbyterian Assembly

Victoria's Invitation to Visit  
Capital Accepted With  
Thanks.

Will Hold a Special Session  
in This City Next  
Wednesday.

Resolution Offered Looking to  
the Consolidation of Various  
Colleges.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 12.—At today's meeting of the Presbyterian Assembly the invitation from Victoria to hold a concluding session in that city was considered. It was decided that as the commission had been delegated to hold their sessions in Vancouver, this could not be done, but they would accept the invitation as members of the assembly and hold a meeting Wednesday evening in Victoria, where addresses could be delivered. An invitation to visit New Westminster was answered in the same spirit.

The question of the difference between Dr. Wilkie and other missionaries in India was taken up. It was explained that Dr. Wilkie was retired from the field by the committee owing to his not being able to work with the other missionaries. A number of delegates from Ontario asking that the matter be reopened. The memorial was read. They recited the great work Dr. Wilkie had done, and his good character as a missionary and a man. Many delegates, stating that Dr. Wilkie had been done a great wrong. It was finally decided to have a revising committee reopen the case.

At the session last evening in connection with the request for \$100,000 for foreign missions, Dr. Falconer said that there should be no conflict between home and foreign missions. He spoke of the three foreign missions undertaken by the church. He referred to the establishment of the South Sea Island mission 55 years ago, when Dr. John Giddie was sent there, and the establishment of the Trinidad mission 35 years ago. He said that Trinidad had 1,000 members of their church and 7,000 children attended. One church was self-sustaining. They paid the minister \$12,500 and each member contributed \$2 a year, better than many churches at home. He also referred to the Korean mission.

During Wednesday and yesterday morning the Presbyterian General Assembly considered the reports of colleges. Mr. John McIntyre presented the report of Queen's college. The report on Knox college was presented by the Rev. A. Macgregor, and of Manitoba college by Professor Bryce. A long argument took place over the proposal to make Queen's college denominational, so that the college could claim the government grant. The opposition to the movement was headed by the Hon. J. Charlton. The whole matter was finally referred to a large and representative committee, which will report on Friday. The same committee will report on the proposal of Mr. Charlton to consolidate the five Presbyterian colleges into two, Montreal, Knox and Queen's being combined, which was contained in the following motion.

"The General Assembly recognizes the fact that the number of theological schools in connection with the Presbyterian church in Canada is in excess of its requirements, and believes that the maintenance and equipment of these schools is insufficient for the purpose of securing a high state of efficiency; that the unnecessary number scatters and impairs the educational forces of the church; that the superior equipment and great resources of American theological schools tends to draw Canadian students from our own theological colleges; and that steps should be taken as soon as practicable to merge colleges into an Eastern and a Western university and divinity school; each with endowment, equipment and resources sufficient to meet in an efficient and satisfactory manner the educational needs of the Presbyterian church of Canada."

## STILL SEARCHING FOR THE BODIES

Divers Unsuccessful in Work  
Of Recovering Drowned C.  
P. R. Engineers

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, June 12.—General Manager McNeill, Assistant-General Manager Leonard, Mr. F. W. Tye, chief engineer, Assistant General Superintendent Brady, returned today by special train from the scene of the bridge disaster at Souville and watched the divers at work in their attempt to recover the bodies of Engineer Johnson and fireman Knott. The bodies have not yet been found, but it is believed they will be located before many more hours. A temporary bridge has been erected over the chasm. Today's Imperial Limited came over the Canadian Northern, but was delayed seven hours.

### DIED FROM KNIFE WOUND.

Toronto, June 12.—Wm. Glass, a sixteen-year-old lad, died last night from the effects of a knife wound inflicted on December 30 last, it is said, by Alfred Tennard, of Danforth avenue.

### LONDON DRY GOODS FIRE.

London, June 12.—MacMahon and Grangers, wholesale dry goods establishment in the Granville block, York Street, was gutted by fire tonight. Loss \$35,000.

### COLLINGWOOD'S MYSTERY.

Suspected Tramps Held For Murder of Gloria Whalen Released.

Toronto, June 12.—Two or three tramps arrested in connection with the murder of Gloria Whalen, at Collingwood, have been released.

### RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

Coal Dealers Combine Fined by Chicago Judge.

Chicago, June 12.—In an opinion delivered today by Judge Horton, members of the Northern Illinois Coal Dealers Association were found guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade, and were fined \$500 each. The members of the Retail Coal Dealers Association of Illinois and Wisconsin were declared liable for a new trial and fined \$100 each.

## QUIETLY BURIED AT MIDNIGHT

Murdered King and Queen of Serbia Laid to  
Rest in Family Vault With Very  
Little Ceremony.

Second Son of Milan May Lay Claim to The  
Throne of His Father and Cause  
Much Trouble.

Belgrade, June 12.—King Alexander and Queen Draga were buried during the night in the family vault of the Obrenovitchs in the chapel of the old cemetery of St. Mark's. The interment was carried out with complete secrecy between 130 and 3 o'clock this morning. Col. Nannovitch, aide-de-camp of the late King, will be buried this afternoon.

The city was lavishly decorated with flags and the national colors. A throng of the crowd gathered in front of the cathedral to witness the burial. The funeral occurred at 1:30 a.m. The strictest privacy was maintained in order to avoid any hostile demonstrations. Two coffins were brought in by servants and were carried up to the room, where the bodies of the late King and Queen were lying. The corpse were then put in the coffins and the latter hurriedly driven to the old cemetery, where the other members of the Obrenovitch family are interred. In addition to the attendants, only two priests were present at the funeral. The Metropolitan of Belgrade was absent. The whole ceremony lasted only a few minutes. The body of the late Premier Markovitch will be buried with military honors.

Col. Nannovitch, who was killed while forcing an entrance into the palace with dynamite, is described in the official notice of his death as "dying on the field of honor for his fatherland." It is now confirmed that only Queen Draga's two brothers were killed. Her sisters were taken to Panscova by some of the conspirators.

**PREMIER EXPLAINS.**  
In the course of an interview today, Premier Avakovich said: "We ministers only accepted office in order to

have declared him unfit for military service. Prince Rodjar added: "The youthful sovereign was the victim of the unmerited unpopularity of his consort. He could not resist her. The culpable weakness destroyed him. Moreover, who so draws the sword shall perish by the sword." My family has been tried to the utmost. My grandfather was assassinated, and 17 of my relatives have been executed without trial, while others were tortured. Such crimes must be expiated sooner or later.

**KARAGEVITCH INNOCENT.**  
Geneva, June 12.—Prince Karagevitch declares himself innocent of any knowledge of the tragedy in Belgrade. He said that through his grandfather, he had undoubtedly the best right to the Serbian throne, and intended taking it if possible for the sake of his son, but he expected to meet with great difficulties, and hoped for assistance from Austria. Prince Karagevitch stated that the Prince will leave secretly on Friday morning for Vienna, whence he will proceed to Belgrade. Rumors have been current here for three days of expected trouble in Serbia, and the Prince has been receiving an enormous quantity of telegrams for a week past, many of them from the frontier of Serbia.

The Prince is a widower, 53 years of age, and appears older. He is of medium height and build, and his face, distinguished by a long military moustache, is rather fierce. He has three children, George, his heir, 16 years old; Alexander, 14 years old, and Helene, aged 10 years. He lives in an extremely simple manner, and occupies a whole house, an unusual thing in Geneva, in the Rue De La Bellette.

**RUSSIAN MONEY USED.**  
Russian money was undoubtedly used in the revolution, which, according to general belief, was planned here. It is recalled that when the Austrian Empress was murdered by the anarchist Luchini in this city in 1898, Prince Karagevitch openly applauded the deed. He is extremely popular here with all classes, and is described as unassuming, sensible, and strictly honest in all private and public transactions. He is still considered to be a member of the Montenegrin royal family, into which he married.

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future of the country. The following statement: "Certain differences which arose at court have led to the intervention of the army, and a conflict in which the King and Queen lost their lives. With a view of maintaining peace and order in the country, at the present moment difficult and fateful, the representatives of all the political parties have hastened to come to an understanding and form a provisional government, in order to re-establish the constitution existing before March 28,

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**PARISIAN OPINION.**  
Paris, June 12.—The belief is rapidly gaining ground here that the new dynasty will have a dangerous task in attempting to overcome the recollection of its bloody entrance into power. The Debates characterize the dominant Serbian elements as a "party of regicides."

The new King is well known here. In the interview today with Prince Rodjar, he said he considered that popular hatred of Queen Draga was largely responsible for the events at Belgrade. He added that his cousin, the new King, had long aspired to the Serbian throne, and declared that the family was closely allied to Russia, thus ensuring a pro-Russian policy in Serbia.

Prince Rodjar Karagevitch told a Temps reporter that he did not hesitate to declare that he considered Queen Draga to have been the cause of the assassination. He himself first feared, and then hated. She brutally revenged herself for the slightest offence, and pitilessly crushed high or low who had the misfortune to displease her. The late King was only a tool in her hands, he was so weak-minded that a doctor who attended him at Biarritz declared that if he had been a Frenchman he would

avoid the country falling into a condition of anarchy. So soon as a king is elected, he will have to appoint a definite cabinet. The Skupshtina can decide the fate of the country quite independently of the army, although an agreement seems probable. In the event of the election of Prince Karagevitch, a deputation will go to Geneva, inform him of his election and invite him to come to Belgrade. He will be Peter I.

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## C.P.R. Strike Now Ended

Men Resign From U. B. R. E.  
And Will Be Reinstated  
After 22nd.

Labor Employers Form Union  
In Order to Assist  
Adjustments.

Dr. Stewart of Mission Missing  
—Rossland Gets Next Ses-  
sion of I. O. O. F.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 12.—Counsel for the U. B. R. E. and the C. P. R. at the labor commission, both stated this afternoon that the strike was settled. The commission, however, is still taking evidence. A number of ex-employees have already returned to work, and the striking employees are back on the wh











**The Colonist.**  
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903.  
PUBLISHED BY  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing  
Company, Limited Liability.  
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.  
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.  
**\$25.00 REWARD.**

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

**ENCOURAGING.**  
On Thursday evening we received, carefully cut out, edited, and pasted on a piece of paper, a condensation of a certain Magazine article, accompanied by the following note:  
Editor Colonist:—  
Dear Sir:—I enclose an interesting article on the "Chinese question" from a South African paper. Please publish in "Sunday Colonist," or if you do not wish to use it, please return.  
A stamp was enclosed for the return of the precious document. If this zealous contributor will call at the Colonist office he will receive his stamp, also a copy of the Colonist of some six weeks ago, in which the article in question is printed in full. Such incidents add joy and encouragement to the editorial existence. It is pleasing to have our constituents read foreign newspapers in order to find hints for the edification of Victoria readers, and neglect to read the newspaper published in their own city.

**A STRANGE ARGUMENT.**  
The limitations of a mind so keen and powerful as that of Goldwin Smith are very extraordinary. "How many people," he says in last week's Toronto Sun, "in Ontario know anything about this political commotion in British Columbia? How many of us can tell what are the questions, who are the leaders, or what are the forces that have brought about the crisis? What is going on in the Pacific province might almost, so far as our interest is concerned, be going on in another planet." His subsequent remarks show that he means to illustrate that British Columbia is neither of particular interest nor of particular importance to Eastern Canada; and that therefore Confederation is not of particular importance; and that, therefore, by analogy, the idea of Imperial Federation is absurd. There are few men who have the audacity to erect parochialism into a political creed. Most of us fight parochialism as a disease to which we are all more or less subject, a habit of mind, making against everything that enlarges the sympathies and broadens the activities, and makes life worth the living, not certainly a category of existence into which men are obliged and should be glad to fall. Men are not coral insects whose consciousness is limited to the cell in which they enclose themselves, who spend their lives in building their own tomb, knowing nothing of the larger structure of which that cell is a part. They look before and after. They see in the far past the foundations of the society in which they live. For the future, they have a dim perception of the ends for which they live, and the more they gild their horizon with what the future has in store, the more intelligible, the more purposeful and the more enjoyable does the present become to them. That our wood-painted ancestors came within the reach of Roman organization, that their minds were vivified by Greek philosophy, and their souls inspired by the sublime teachings of Jesus Christ, that the wonderful web of British history was woven in order that the British race might found a city called Toronto in one part of a continent and a city called Victoria in another, whose inhabitants would go through life entirely without mutual sympathy or mutual comprehension, is something which we entirely decline to believe. It is not true. If it were true it would be horrible, a negation of purpose, intelligence, and design in historical evolution. Fortunately indeed, Goldwin Smith's every word denies in fact what he upholds in theory. He argues against something which, if it did not exist, would not require his argument for its negation. His great and subtle mind is the victim of his own personality. Through some experience into which we should be the last to inquire, and the first to pity, his racial sympathies have been so warped and embittered that he spends his life trying to prove that something does not, and cannot, exist of whose existence the best possible proof we can have is his own revolt against it. Poor unhappy man! Flogging destiny with his acid pen, and lashing himself into rage because the world will not stop for his calling!

**BETTER TERMS.**  
They have had a debate on the subject of better terms being granted the provinces of the Dominion in the Senate. It was introduced by Senator Macdonald, who argued the question in a general, rather than from a strictly British Columbia point of view. The significant feature of the debate was the reply made by the Hon. Mr. Scott, which presumably represented the attitude of the government on the question. His speech was one long scolding of the provinces for extravagance and maladministration of revenue and resources. He showed himself not merely hostile to, but ignorant of, and apparently incapable of appreciating the attitude of British Columbia on the question of better terms. He began his speech by observing that "The fallacy of the honorable gentleman's observations must be apparent when you come to recollect that he assumes that the expenditure made by the Dominion is not for the benefit of the provinces. It simply becomes a question who should spend the money—who can meet the requirements of the various sections of the Dominion, the federal or provincial

authorities. It matters not what you give the provincial governments, as experience has shown. They are always wanting more, and the more they get the more they spend. They undertake to subsidize railways and bonus various industries and give bounties for iron and steel, some of them, and in a variety of ways they are expending sums on items never contemplated at the time of confederation. They assume to take the place practically of the federal power. The general opinion has been that the federal government can expend the money much more judiciously and prudently. It is well known that at the time of confederation all this was considered, and it was stated that if additional amounts were required by way of preserving the proper economy that should prevail, the provinces were given the right of taxation, but many provinces had large sources of wealth which, if economized, enabled them to spend a very large sum, larger in some cases than were contemplated at confederation. They shared in the general prosperity that arose. Take the honorable gentleman's own province. Is not his own province today very much richer than it was at the time it came into confederation in 1871? It has mines of gold, silver and coal—enormous areas of land that are of immense value." What the honorable gentleman entirely overlooks is the fact that so far as British Columbia is concerned the Dominion government does not distribute the revenue it receives from British Columbia, either directly or indirectly, for the benefit of British Columbia. All that the Dominion government does in this province is to carry out the necessary services of administration with the greatest possible amount of parsimony and the least possible amount of benefit to the country. These services also it may be pointed out, are almost all connected with the gathering of taxes. The necessary expenditure in the gathering of taxes is about all the Dominion government expenditure of which we are conscious in this province. The reason is not far to seek. The administration of the revenue of the Dominion is determined by the voting power of the people to whom it is administered in large or small doses. The voting power of British Columbia is very small. There would be no question of better terms for British Columbia raised by anyone in British Columbia, if the great surplus revenue derived from this province by the Dominion government was returned to it in any way, direct or indirect. The question of who should spend the money is not the question at issue, but the question on whom it should be spent, the people who contribute it, or somebody else. The government of British Columbia has advocated a larger contribution to the provincial treasury, and there is reason in that contention, as we shall presently show. But there is another way of accomplishing the same result which would satisfy the people of British Columbia. If the Dominion government would, with its colossal, and for long years augmenting British Columbia surplus would frankly undertake a policy of Western development, instead of throwing our money into Eastern canals, railways, and harbors, and if it would give to Western production a reciprocal protection to that bearing upon Western consumption, then not merely would the treasury not be injured, but the provincial government would be able from its own resources to carry its heavy burdens with greater ease. We admit that Mr. Scott's premise that it matters not who spends the money is correct, but it matters infinitely in what direction the money is spent, and the figures of revenue prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that the West is exploited like a rich and fertile province in the days of Rome, for the benefit of those political influences to which the governments of Canada are subject. It is a remarkable fact that we have not a single member in the Ottawa House of Commons who possesses either the courage or the brains to present the case of the province in the proper light, and to base it upon the foundation of justice denied, upon which it rests. They are immersed in the trivialities of politics, the distribution of patronage, and the play of party; the larger issues of justice upon which every commonwealth depends for its continued existence belong to a plane of statecraft, where the atmosphere is too rare for them to breathe. In addition to the view of the case which we have just presented, and which belongs purely to Dominion politics, there is this other view of the case which involves the relations between the Dominion and provincial governments. Every branch of the public service, which involves a large per capita expenditure in a country where the distances are immense, and the population scattered, falls upon the provincial revenue. The maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, the maintenance of education, the administration of justice, the erection of buildings of all kinds necessary for the carrying on of public business, these things must be done. The Dominion government follows provincial development with the machinery of revenue collection, the provincial government has to precede development with the governmental foundation of civilized society. On the other hand, the sources of revenue the province possesses are limited in the extreme. Nearly every provincial tax bears more or less heavily upon labor and production. It is fiscally inevitable. The different interests affected by those taxes are in revolt against them all the time. They see so clearly where and in what manner those taxes diminish their efficiency, and lay burdens upon their backs in developing a new, wild, and difficult country. It is only a few who pause to consider that the province has a heavy burden of administration to carry for which means must somehow be provided. Mr. Scott finally drew attention to the enormous resources possessed by the land owning provinces. Doubtless, but how are those to be utilized? These lands, before they are settled and worked, have simply a speculative value. In what way are we to realize upon that speculative value? We have allowed railway companies to finance their roads, through the speculative value of the lands through which they run, but no attempt has ever been made to relieve the treasury and finance roads, bridges, trails, schools, and courts through the speculative value of the land on which they are located, and to the needs of whose scanty population they minister. We believe it can be done, and eventually we believe it will have to be done. For instance, a railroad is built upon bonds secured upon

alternate blocks of land, plus the credit of the railway company. Why cannot schools, roads, bridges, trails, and law courts be financed upon the blocks that are left, plus the credit of the province? No one has ever been able to show us why, if land bonds work in the one case, they should not work in the other. Some will say that that is the security upon which the debt of the province rests in any case. It is nothing of the kind. Because there is no provision for the redemption of our stock through the alienation of any specific land on which it is secured. It may be difficult, but it should not by any means be impossible to finance British Columbia upon the vast area of undeveloped land of which the province is the sole owner.

It is said that "bullets fired at Paardeberg" are being made by the hundred thousand in German factories for sale on the continent.

During the month of May, 1890, the Rand mines produced 444,933 ounces of gold; during the same month in 1900 no gold; during the same month in 1901, 7,478 ounces; during the same month in 1902, 138,602 ounces; during May of this year, 250,000 ounces.

The latest patent in typewriting machines is one for the Arabic language. There are now said to be in existence typewriters for twenty-six separate languages, but perhaps the Arabic machine is the most wonderful, for, although the language has 28 characters, the machine has only thirty keys.

The form of aid to the Grand Trunk Pacific will probably be a bond guarantee on \$50,000,000. The matter has been discussed at a Liberal caucus at which the opposition to a land or money subsidy was most pronounced. Sir Wilfrid Laurier assured his followers that he was pledged to no particular line or company. The upshot of the conference was that the matter is left in the hands of the government.

We do not suppose that any of our readers could guess the financial magnitude who is the author of the following maxim: "The tendency to take on more than can be carried through stress of weather, is among the dangerous factors that undermine prosperity." It was Mr. A. E. Ames of Toronto, whose firm lately failed, holding between seven and ten millions of dollars worth of speculative securities, who said that. Amazing, but very human, that divorce of advice from conduct.

A remarkable case of the substitution of hypnotism for chloroform, is reported from London by the Mail and Empire.

A woman who had to have her leg amputated, but who could not, without danger, take chloroform, herself suggested hypnotism. After two or three days practice, she was put into a hypnotic trance, and the operation successfully performed. She laughed and chattered and drank a glass of wine while the operation was taking place, but was utterly unconscious that her leg was being severed from her body. All the surgeons, including the one who hypnotized the patient, were very doubtful about the experiment, and had chloroform ready, but it was completely successful. It is said to be the first case in England in which a serious operation has been attempted under such circumstances.

**PROVINCIAL PRESS.**  
Sandon people are likely to have trouble with the creek which runs through the centre of the town. The creek has got jammed up with huge stones and timbers and the water is running over the top and endangering the business portion of the town. Some of the farmers connected with the creek have already been flooded.—Kaslo Kootenai.

There was a notable gathering of "old timers" at Fort Steele Sunday. On passing the Imperial Hotel there were C. M. Keen, Frank Collett and J. Walker, who were in 1897. J. A. Harvey, Dr. Watt, William Carlin and a number of other old time business men were extending the glad hand and welcoming the strangers to the historic old town.—Fort Steele Prospector.

The unusual rapid rise in the Thompson river during the past few days has been responsible for a very large amount of drift wood and whole trees being washed down the river. A quantity of this refuse piled up against one of the central piers of the new bridge and in a short time made an ugly jam, which looked at one time as though it would be impossible to break and force a current of water past it. After considerable labor and liberal use of dynamite, the jam was eventually broken.—Kamloops Sentinel.

A man was brought in to the Golden hospital from Ottertail, Sunday night, badly injured, having crawled into a dead fall set for a bear. He has no leg, but how one was worked or constructed, and thought by examining one he would find it. It is very doubtful if he will recover, being hurt internally.—Winler Outpost.

Mr. Leach, of the Geological Survey, came to this city on Friday night, and Senator Reid with a complete outfit from pack horses to needles and thread, and expressed much surprise at being able to secure so extensive a collection of material for his work without having to get a single item elsewhere, and to be able to get the whole of it without a day's delay. Senator Reid could not say that he had been without inconvenience to his stock.—Ashcroft Journal.

**PRESS COMMENT.**  
Regarding young W. B. McInnes, who is reported likely to be called to form a government in British Columbia, it is steadily apparent that you can't keep a good man down if he wants to the day than he was supposed to be snuffed out when he retired from the Dominion parliament.—Ottawa Journal.

It is becoming daily more evident that the ill-conceived, ill-drawn, and badly-piloted Education Bill for London has grounded among the quicksands and placed the government in a perilous position. If they are to extricate it—and themselves—they will have to adopt a very different line of conduct to what they have hitherto pursued in committee. There may be times when it is wise to lighten the ship rather than to load it, but a cargo that is being jettisoned all the voyage has little chance of reaching port.—London Mail.

A correspondent, after reading the offensively patriotic speech of Mr. G. W. Ross at the citizens' banquet, writes that it reminds him of the oration of the Yankee abolitionist who had been found guilty of malfeasance in office. The offender admitted that he had done all the wrong charged upon him, but pleaded that no man living was more loyal to the cause of justice and that none loved the country with greater fervor or passion.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

**RISIBILITIES.**  
"What is meant by 'the powers that be'?"  
"Why, the powers that be."  
"Is Turkey one of them?"  
"Turkey is one of the powers that be."  
"G"—Kansas City Journal.  
Old Lady (describing a cyclist accident) "He 'clipped me, an' brushed the dust off me, an' put five shillin' in my 'aud'—an' so I says, 'Well, sir, I'm sure you're bawlin' like a gentleman.' I says, 'though I don't suppose you are one.' I says, 'English Comie.'"  
Tess—Why didn't you speak to her? She met you with a smile of reconciliation on her face.  
Jess—Yes; her face was what you might call reconciled, wasn't it?  
Tess—Reconciled? That means "made up" you know.—Philadelphia Press.

Photographer—Beg pardon, sir, but can't you look a little less stern and severe?  
Artist—Never mind how stern I look. This photograph is for campaign use. I am a candidate for judge. Go ahead.—Chicago News.

It does not always pay to appear too independent, especially in a court room. They are telling the following story on former Mississippi, who is now a judge in Oklahoma: A gambler was tried before the judge recently, and convicted of playing poker. He appeared in court dressed in flashy style and with plenty of money in his pockets, apparently unconcerned as to the outcome of his trial. Looking over his spectacles, the judge, in a squeaky voice, said:  
"Jim, stand up." The gambler obeyed.  
"Jim, have you got anything to say before I pass sentence on you?"  
"No, sir."  
"Jim, I'm goin' to fine you \$50—"  
"All right, judge," interrupted the gambler, "there it is in my hip pocket."  
"And give you sixty days in jail," continued the judge. "Now, look and see if you've got that in your hip pocket, too."—Kansas City Star.

**MEN AND THINGS.**  
A section of cable in the Caribbean sea was recently raised from 1,350 fathoms of water, where it had lain for 30 years. Tests showed its core to be in perfect electrical condition and the rubber insulator unharmed. A fear that sulphur from the rubber might injure the copper wire had no foundation.

The annual demand for railway ties is 400 for each mile of track and the average life of a tie is seven years. It is an unusual acre of forest that has 300 trees that will make three ties each, and it takes 50 years to grow a tree that will make three ties. Therefore, 25 acres of forest are necessary for every mile of track. Electric railways included, there are in the United States about 250,000 miles of road.

If the slightly curved, extended tendril of a young leaf of pea vetch be watched carefully it will be seen that it is slowly but incessantly moving round and round in a circle. If the tendril comes into contact with a twig it bends to ward it and eventually takes several turns around it. Even a slight temporary irritation is sufficient to cause a bending toward any side. Finally, the tendril becomes rigid and strong and forms a secure anchor cable for the plant. Not only does the young tendril rotate; the whole plant on which it is borne is in continual motion, so that it is almost sure to strike against some nearby twig or stem.

Mr. Henry Chadwick of Brooklyn, who is 84 years old, tells us of seeing an Aunt Burr. She is the granddaughter of Benjamin Burr, who defended Burr in his trial for treason at Richmond in 1807. Her father owned a farm near Jamaica, L. I., adjoining one owned by Burr. When she saw Col. Burr he was 77 years old, withered and bent, but his keen eyes were still black and piercing. Burr died in 1836. Mrs. Chadwick also knew Chief Justice Marshall well.

**SENATOR MACDONALD.**  
Inquires into B. C. Fisheries.  
Hansard of the 1st of June contains the following report:  
Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.) Inquired: Has any inquiry been made as to the Dominion and provincial governments with respect to conflicting authority over fishing in rivers in tidal waters and above tidal waters, and I suppose under the decision of the Privy Council, they are entitled to something of that kind, and it would be very desirable that the matter were settled as soon as possible. With regard to the waters above tidal influence, it was decided in 1882 in the case of the river, owned the bed of the river, and the fishing rights as well. The Hon. Secretary of State will inform us if anything has been done with regard to the settlement of the matter between the provinces and the Dominion in regard to tidal waters, especially in British Columbia, where fishing is carried on.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald: The government has yet been arrived at between the Dominion government and the provinces as to the ultimate authority of the respective governments over property rights in the fisheries, as involved in those three inquiries.

Special values in boys' suits, with extra knickers to match, at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per suit. B. Williams & Co.  
See the new linen mesh tennis and bathing shirts with reversible collars at \$1.25 and \$1.50. B. Williams & Co.  
Century Cameras, Eastman Kodaks, Thomas' Orthochromatic Plates. All good. Fleming Bros., 52 Government street.

Special values in tennis and cricket shirts, trousers, belts and sashes. B. Williams & Co.  
**Pellew-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman**  
PROVINCIAL ASSAYER,  
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Ores analyzed. Control assays. Properties examined and sampled. Trial shipments. Smelter tests. Vancouver, B. C.

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OF MUSIC AND ART  
Special Mid-summer Session.  
An opportunity now offers for teachers and advanced students to review their repertoire with HERR STORCK, from the 1st August to 5th September. Special rates have been made. Application for lessons and time should be secured as soon as possible. Herr Storck's office hours, 11 to 12 a. m., and 5 to 6 p. m.

**MR. FRANK WATKINS.**  
(Accompanist of Madame Adelaide Patti, Madame Albani, etc.) begs to announce that he is prepared to receive a limited number of advanced students (singing and piano-forte) during the summer and early autumn months. For terms, etc., apply to the Secretary.

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A High-Class Residential and Day School for Girls; thoroughly equipped in every department.

The Class Rooms, built specially for the work; large grounds for recreation and games; only teachers of the highest academic and professional standing employed, and their names and qualifications all given in the prospectus. The musical course is the same as that prescribed for the musical examinations of the University of Toronto. There is a large music hall and eighteen sound proof piano practice rooms. The following courses are taught: Academic, Music, (vocal and instrumental), Art, Physical Culture, Elocution and Domestic Science.  
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Lady Principal.  
GEORGE DICKSON, M. A.,  
Director.  
(Late Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto.)

**MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.**  
Inquire in the  
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.  
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102 GOVERNMENT ST.

**Boils were so painful could not sleep at night.**  
**APPEARED ON NECK, LEOS AND ARMS.**  
**Burdock Blood Bitters**  
**CURED THEM.**  
It is well-known to all that bad blood is the direct cause of all skin diseases and it is necessary for the blood to be cleansed before the eruptions will disappear. For this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters as the thousands of testimonials we have on hand will testify.

Mr. Willard Thompson, McNeill's Mills, P.E.I., writes us as follows: "I wish to state to you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Some time ago my blood was out of order and many boils appeared on my neck, legs and arms. The doctor said I could not sleep at night. After having tried many different remedies without any success, I finally decided, on the advice of a friend, to use Burdock Blood Bitters. Before I had quite used two bottles the boils had completely disappeared, and I wish to emphasize the fact that I think Burdock Blood Bitters the best blood purifier on the market to-day."

Mr. Ross had the shadow of a particle of honor left he would not attempt to retain office in the Dominion government, which has been piled up against his government. He would resign and for ever rid Ontario of a dishonest and dishonest government and the country of a host of parasites, thieves and grafters.—Hamilton Spectator.

**Patent Leather Men's Oxfords**  
  
\$4.00.

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To spend good money advertising a poor article is ridiculous. We will be pleased to refund the money to anyone buying one of our 25c. Cotton Stockings, and after wearing it for a reasonable length of time, finds it unsatisfactory. We pride ourselves on giving extra value at 25c.  
Girls' Black Cotton Hose ..... 10c. a pair  
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Light Colored Shirts, ..... \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50  
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Per Box ..... 10c.  
3 Boxes for ..... 25c.  
Each box contains 12 Cool Effervescent Drinks.

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Just opened up an entirely new line of seasonable brids, embroidery silks and laces in all the newest designs and patterns. Inspection invited.

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A new display of pictures are being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters block.

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Blue Ribbon Tea is the best tea on earth.

## TALLY HO

Beginning Monday, June 1, the Tally Ho will leave for the following destinations: Rooms at 2 o'clock daily. Fare, \$1.00 each. To prevent disappointment reserve your seats at the Victoria Transfer Co., or Tourist Rooms.

## A Hot Weather Snap

DALLAS ROAD, 5-ROOMED HOUSE, FULL LOT, \$750. Part cash, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent.

P. R. BROWN,  
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Garden Fete.—It was erroneously announced that the garden fete to be given at the home of Mrs. J. C. Porter French, Sunday, was set for June 13. The date is June 20.

Sunday Band Concert.—The Fifth Regiment band will give a concert at the camp at Point Macaulay tomorrow afternoon. A fine programme having been selected for the occasion.

Dangerously Ill.—Much regret was expressed yesterday at the intelligence that Fred. Peters, R. C., was critically ill at St. Joseph's hospital. He has been ailing for some time, and is reported to be very low.

Native Sons' Excursion.—The C. P. R. has definitely entered into an arrangement with the local post of the Native Sons of British Columbia, which the society will have the privilege of an excursion on the first trip of the Princess Victoria. It is expected that the excursion will take place some time in August, as it is believed that the work on the new steamer will be completed by that time. The society intend to have the excursion to Tacoma, and will probably select some date when the special train is taking place in the City of Destiny.

Bank Changes.—Henry F. Mytton, manager of the Greenwood branch of the Bank of Commerce, has received notification of his appointment as manager of the bank's branch at Regina, the capital city of the Northwest Territories. He will be succeeded by W. Allison, well known at New Westminster, where for several years he was accountant of the Bank of British Columbia, and where he married the daughter of Mr. McBray, ex-warden of the penitentiary. Mr. Allison is also a sister of Hon. Richard McBride. Latterly Mr. Allison has been at Portland, Or., where the bank also has a branch.

Teachers' Salaries.—The action of the Board of School Trustees in suspending the rule providing that teachers' salaries be paid in 10 monthly installments, has raised a very important point. Trustee Dr. Lewis Hall points out that in view of the fact that provision was made in the estimates for the operation of this regulation, the continuation of the system of paying 12 monthly installments will mean a saving of \$800 from the commencement of the school year to the end of the calendar year. The deficiency will likely be made in the sum put in the estimates for probable salary increases. This will make quite a difference in the chances of the teachers for advances this year.

Annual Meeting.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the Provincial Jubilee Hospital will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday, June 30, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Business: Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending May 31, 1903, and the election of directors. The three following directors retire, but are eligible for re-election: H. D. Helmeke, F. D. Pemberton, and Alexander Wilson. Donors and subscribers can vote for four members only. The City Council nominate five, the local government three, and three French Benevolent Society three, making a total of fifteen directors. All donors of money and annual subscribers of \$5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

Advice to Miners.—The Nanaimo Free Press urges the coal miners on Vancouver Island to break loose from the domination of the Western Federation and refuse to support the decision of the executive that hereafter a strike may be ordered without reference to the local unions. It says: "As the leaders in question boldly proclaim themselves politicians first and union men afterwards, it may be assumed that they deem it desirable to influence the results of an election at any time, strikes could be ordered for this purpose, a possibility which, to put it bluntly, the miners of the West will be very foolish if they do not forestall by voting down the reactionary proposition, which, if the dispatches are correct, is to be submitted to them."

Worst in Years.—The present season is looked on by the Nanaimo pilots as one of the most disastrous for many years, and what the loss in trade means to the Island can hardly be estimated. Each vessel, carried from two to five thousand or even more tons, and reckoning February as a standard month, the falling of in business during the past three months amounts to 25 vessels, or approximately 100,000 tons of coal, the bulk or nearly all of which would go to San Francisco. Records of the past four months' shipping show a decrease in the number of colliers arriving as follows: February, 12; March, 7; April, 21, and May, 2. The only colliers running are the Wyndfield and Titania. Others have been tied up or have gone on other routes.

Bodies Must Rest.—Travelers to the Coast who have recently visited France, says that underneath the huge pile of debris which slid from the side of the mountain, a month ago, carrying death and destruction in its wake, will forever lie the remains of the 70 persons known to have lost their lives in the catastrophe. On the site of the old town carpenters are at work day and night rearing a new city, while high up on the side of the cliffs, with great yawning gorges in numerous places, hang threatening tons of earth and rock. The inhabitants who fled when scientists gave it as their opinion that there would be another slide, have returned. The mine has been opened, and, as if defying fate, the great pile of the stock has been sold to a French syndicate, which will work the property to a fuller capacity than ever before.

Interesting Case.—An interesting case is promised which may rival a Chinese case ten years ago, when the steamer Unatilla was compelled to carry a Chinese woman aboard for several weeks, while at each port she touched she was refused admittance. A few days ago the steamer North Pacific took from Seattle a Japanese woman, and it was her intention to work in the salmon canneries. On their arrival they were refused admittance, and sent back to Seattle. Now in the event of the United States government holding that the Japanese woman was not a member of the requirements of the laws, as if they had never been in the United States, the question is what will become of them? They will be turned over to the United States authorities, but not accept them, and there is no order to deport them on any vessel sailing for Japan.

Point Ellice Bridge.—While work is proceeding by the city on the substructure for the new Point Ellice bridge, it cannot be said that progress is being made as rapidly as the general public would wish. The Victoria Machinery Depot Company, who have the contract for erecting the bridge proper, have had difficulty in getting orders for material. The bridge is to be built in the East. The company applied to the council for an extension of time in carrying out the terms of the contract, but extension was refused. It is stipulated that the bridge must be open for traffic by October next, but in view of the delays which have occurred it is not supposed that this agreement can be lived up to. The city employees have a couple of the piers completed, and at an early date will have finished the sub-structure. The necessity for the new bridge is only pressing, as traffic to Esquimalt is heavy during the summer. As matters are at present, the tramway company can only operate small cars over the bridge, and this is at times an inconvenience to patrons of the service.

(Spring Land.—S. Christopherson, J. Svenbjornson, Robert Miller, and Astoria farmers, who are visiting this province with a view of securing desirable localities for agricultural purposes.

Norris Circus.—H. Lawrence, advance agent of the Norris & Ross Circus, is at the Dominion, having arrived to make all arrangements for this entertaining exhibition of well trained animals and other attractive features.

Bush Fires.—Destructive bush fires are raging in the neighboring state of Washington and much property damage is resulting in consequence. In the neighborhood of Nanaimo lakes also fires have broken out. There is some prospect in the season for such outbreaks, in the majority of instances the fires not occurring until August.

The Grim Reaper.—The death occurred yesterday of John Graham, formerly a resident of Lulu Island and latterly of Quatsino. He was a native of England, aged 73 years. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company and later from Christ Church cathedral.

Board of Trade.—The monthly general meeting of the Board of Trade will be held on Friday evening next, among the business which will be taken up are further consideration of suggested amendments to the Bills of Sale Act, the development of Vancouver Island and the grievance regarding railway service on the lower Fraser, presented by the Settlers' Association.

Lecture on Tuberculosis.—Rev. Mr. Moore, formerly of Ottawa, one of the delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly, now visiting in Vancouver, will in all probability deliver a lecture in Victoria. He is the secretary of a Society for the Prevention of Consumption, and his lecture will be along the line of that work.

Northern Mails.—The Federal government is making new arrangements in connection with the Northern mail service. Capt. E. H. Fletcher, inspector of 1st office, left by the Princess May for the Stikine river. He will go up the river by the Mount Royal. It may be necessary to go beyond Telegraph to make arrangements for the summer delivery of mail to Dease lake and Thibet.

Funeral of Miss Tierney.—Yesterday morning the remains of Miss Tierney, of Vancouver, were interred in Ross cemetery. The Right Rev. Archbishop Orth conducted the services, assisted by Father Latour, at the Roman Catholic cathedral. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. F. J. Schl, E. F. Radiger, W. O'Leary, W. J. Annals, H. B. McDowell and M. Sweeney.

Executive Meets.—The executive council had a meeting last evening at the legislative building, the main object of the meeting being in connection with the appointments to be made for the preparation of the voters' lists for the approaching general elections. The Hon. Premier stated last evening that work on the lists would be expedited and the announcement of the dissolution next week.

Dolores Next Tuesday.—The appearance of Mlle. Dolores at the Victoria theatre next Tuesday evening will be a treat which few lovers of music will be inclined to miss. Her marvellous voice with its perfect vocalization, the great range and volume of her dramatic contralto, her charm of manner and sage presence all unite to create a perfect picture of enthusiasm among her audience. Mlle. Dolores is equally at home in emotional, descriptive, passionate and "ornamental" music.

An Ingenious Idea.—Secretary Baxter, of the Tourist Association, has fixed up a most ingenious scheme to attract the attention of strangers in the city. He has secured a large photograph and arranged for it to be taken in the city. It is a photograph of the city taken from the air, and is a very interesting one. It is a photograph of the city taken from the air, and is a very interesting one. It is a photograph of the city taken from the air, and is a very interesting one.

Immigration Law.—W. H. Ellis, provincial inspector under the Immigration Act, is on the mainland, arranging for the strict enforcement of the immigration law against Japanese. An assistant agent and provincial policeman under Colin Campbell, has been appointed to the mainland. The immigration law is being strictly enforced, and the immigration law is being strictly enforced.

China Wants Tourists.—An official circular received at the local railroad offices, under the signature of the officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the opening of the Trans-Siberian railway train service to Dainy, the seaport terminus of the Chinese road, and the establishment of a steamship service which brings Shanghai within a few hours of the coast. The cutting down the former time 12 days, and the announcement is made that the Chinese Eastern will hereafter look for a share of the continental tourist trade.

Camp News.—Rifle practice was participated in by the different companies of the Victoria Regiment at Cheapside on Thursday evening, and some very good shooting was done. The preliminary heats in the tug-of-war for Col. Gregory's cup were pulled off last night, and the finals will be pulled off today, among the other events of the evening programme. The band will be present at the sports on Macaulay plains this afternoon. The officers' and sergeants' mess will be at home to their many friends. There will be a church parade, as was mentioned in the Liberator in an issue of this paper, the Royal Garrison Artillery taking part.

Mrs. Goward Dead.—General regret will be expressed at the announcement of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Goward, wife of Henry Goward, the librarian, which occurred last evening at the family residence, "Rockwood," St. Charles street. Deceased, who was in her 63rd year, was a daughter of the late Rev. Henry Toller, of Market Harborough, England. A large family is left, including two of whom reside here and one in England, and three sons—A. T. Goward, local manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Co.; H. A. Goward, connected with the oil business, the same company; and Bernard G. Goward, law student with McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

"Let There Be Light."—Those who have been compelled to be away from the city of Victoria after nightfall the past evening or two, have lamented the fact that weather conditions have not accommodated themselves to the plans of the city authorities, who are responsible for the lighting system of the city. It would appear that the latter is run on the almanac schedule, and as the almanac says that it is now moonlight in the evening, the electric illumination is "turned off." People who grope round in the darkness don't know whether they should kick at the almanac or the electric light superintendent. Recently there was a change made from a schedule which called for lights, regardless of almanac prognostications. Tourists who arrived in the city last evening were outspoken in condemnation of the prevailing darkness.

## GIVE US YOUR HAND

We'll give it well. Spring Gloves for walking, driving and dancing. Should a pair of gloves bought here prove defective, you can have them replaced with a new pair. Gloves for both LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in Dents and other celebrated makes, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Have you tried the R. V. Washing Glove. Washes with soap and water. In ladies' \$1.75; men's, \$2.

### GEO. R. JACKSON.

MEN'S HATTER AND HABERDASHER.

DASHIER.

67 Government Street.

NOTICE.

The Paisley Steam Dye Works, lately burned out, has again opened up business at 130 Yates street, a few doors above their old stand, and opposite Bishop's Palace, where Mrs. Allison will always be pleased to meet her old customers and friends, and will endeavor to please them in future as in the past.

J. H. ALLISON.

## For Men's Wear

A man should be just as particular in his dress as a woman, and we mean to fit him out so that he can keep right up to the latest styles if he wishes to, at but little cost. Here are quite a few hints of some things that the average man will be in need of today:

Fine Madras Negligee Shirts, starched neck bands, separate cuffs, fast colors, comfort, durability and dressiness for hot days; \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

Good Four-Ply Linen Collars, stand up or turn down, made by Cooke Bros., Montreal, 10c. each.

Neckwear for men in the choicest styles, including all the latest shapes, 25c. and 50c.

### W. G. CAMERON,

Victoria's Cheapest Cash Clothier.  
15 Johnson Street.

## Lactated Food

The Ideal Infant Nourishment.

Lactated Food, a perfect substitute for mother's milk, is the most scientific prepared food ever placed before mothers. It is made according to the ideas and suggestions of that world famous chemist, Baron Liebig.

For weak and poorly nourished infants Lactated Food contains all the needed elements for making babies strong and vigorous. If mothers desire their babies to be happy and well in the hot weather, they should make Lactated Food their regular diet.

Such diets in children's disorders prescribe Lactated Food in preference to all other foods, and intelligent mothers all over Canada recommend it. Lactated Food for the baby in summer will produce happy and cheerful youngsters with plump faces and bright eyes. Order from your Druggist.

"Gold Medal Camp Furniture": there is none better. Weiler Bros. have all that is necessary to make camp life thoroughly enjoyable.

Ice-cream is cheap, if you make it at home in a White Mountain Freezer (the triple motion kind). They are strong, easy running and cheap. R. A. Brown & Co., 50 Douglas street.

Sale.—A Special Sale of Ladies' Blouses and Wash Skirts commences today (Saturday) at The Columbia House, 81 Douglas street.

Boys' and men's bathing trunks at 50c., 75c., 1.00, and 1.25; bathing suits at 20c., 75c. and \$1.00. B. Williams & Co.

For Sale.—Two adjoining lots, east side of Linden avenue. Apply 133 Superior street.

Short lengths of White and Colored Window Mullins (left over from early spring stock) at greatly reduced prices, to clear. Weiler Bros.

See Heard, Moody Block, about your Rupture before it goes too far.

ANOTHER GREAT SWEEPSTAKE

Will be drawn at the Strand Hotel, Vancouver, July 1st, on the Princess of Wales stakes race, run July 2nd. Tickets on sale at the Poodle Dog Restaurant, Victoria.

Give your order for awnings now. Smith & Champion, 13 Douglas street, have a nice line of awning goods, and their prices are right.

# CAMPBELL'S

## NEW NECK RUFFLES

We have just received a large assortment of the newest styles in Neck Ruffles, only 10 days from London.

### Shirt Waists

Special display this week of all our new Summer Waists; all new and this season's styles.

### Wash Suits

The latest effects in Wash Suits, Muslin, Linen, Organdie and other new materials.

## NEW STOCK OF SUNSHADES, WASH GLOVES, NECKWEAR, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

## Watch and Clock Repairing

Watches and Clocks, like all other machines, need attending to periodically. If you are not performing satisfactorily, let us examine them and give you an estimate of the cost of putting them in good order. We guarantee the accurate performance of all timepieces that pass through our hands, and our charges are moderate.

Telephone to us if your clocks are out of order, and we will call for them and deliver them and set them up when finished.

### C. E. Redfern

43 Government St.  
Established 1862. Telephone 118

## Walter S. Fraser & Co., LIMITED.

### DEALERS IN HARDWARE

LAWN MOWERS, WIRE NETTING, HOSE AND GARDEN TOOLS. English and Norway Iron, Steel, Steam and Water Pipe, Fittings, Brass Goods, Etc.

Blacksmith, Building, Mining and Logging Supplies. Warehouse Trucks, Scales, Wheel Barrows, Picks, Shovels and Contractors' Plant, Etc.

## WHARF STREET VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE NO. 9.  
P.O. BOX 423.

## Saturday's Bargain

### Armour's Pork and Beans,

= = = =

## 31ins for 25c

Fresh Strawberries and Cream Received Daily.

### THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD

Phone 28. 30 and 41 Johnson St.

## A. GREGG & SON.

Talbot. 62 Yates St.

Fine Striped Worsteds for Summer Suitings. English Worsteds, Serges, Fancy Trouserings.

### Latest Styles

On every occasion, musical or otherwise, there is always something which is accorded first place. This is a distinction which on musical occasions in this city is always conferred on the

## PIANOS

Represented by

### M. W. WAITT & CO

who are sole agents for the HEINTZMAN & CO., Nordheimer, Dominion, Palmer and Karm Pianos.

Showrooms, first floor, 44 Government street.

Miss E. A. Mesher, Mrs. A. Pieser

are prepared to give lessons in Art Needlework in all its branches. Also a large assortment of novelties in brids and patterns. Initials and Embroidery a specialty.

### THE BIJOU, 65 1/2 YATES ST

## The White House

Reduction In

### Ladies' Sailor Hats

This Week.

See what we have marked to 35c to 50c

### H. YOUNG & CO.

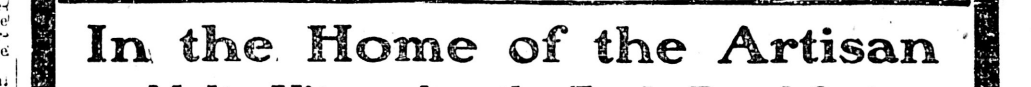


### Situation Graver in Kwangsi Where Rebels Have Gained Much Ground.

years ago I gave up all hopes of ever being cured, as the best doctors could

...ing from eczema or other skin trouble.  
ES."

**Summary**—Earned runs, Tacoma 0, Vic-



years ago I gave him hopes of ever being cured, as the best doctors could

Victoria .... 1 0 0 2 2 0 •—5  
Summary—Earned runs, Tacoma 0, Vic-

Compare it!

Agents: 10. British Columbia

Agents: 10. British Columbia











# SEA COOKS PROSPER ON MODERN OCEAN LINER

He Doesn't Have to Serve Lobscouse and Dandyfunk Any More--  
Carries on His Work in Excellent Quarters--The Old-fashioned "Doctor" and Successor in the Ship's Kitchen.

THESE days of mighty steamships—leviathans that day by day push the white sails of the old time commerce-carriers farther and farther from the direct routes of trade—have worked revolution in the lives of the men "who go down to the sea in ships." To some these changes have worked a certain woe. There is the foreman hand who once was weatherly wise aloft, knew how and when to reef and furl, could steer the plunging packet into the froth of a gale by the shiver of the foresail leech, and work wonderful devices with a marlin spike and a rope; and who now is a deck washer, a scrubber of paint, and a hoister of passengers' luggage. On the other hand there is the sea cook, once the despised and derided "doctor" of the sailing ships, a man with two dishes which were worth while, one of which was "lobscouse" and the other wasn't. Today the sea cook on the liner is a functionary, a man of mark, drawing a salary that would make an old time green with envy, having satellites, attendants, and understrappers galore.

The struggle of the old-time sea cook with his limited larder, his unhandy surroundings, would have been ludicrous had they not been fraught with too deep a significance to the hungry crew; it made them pathetic. The cook is a regularly articulated member of the crew on a

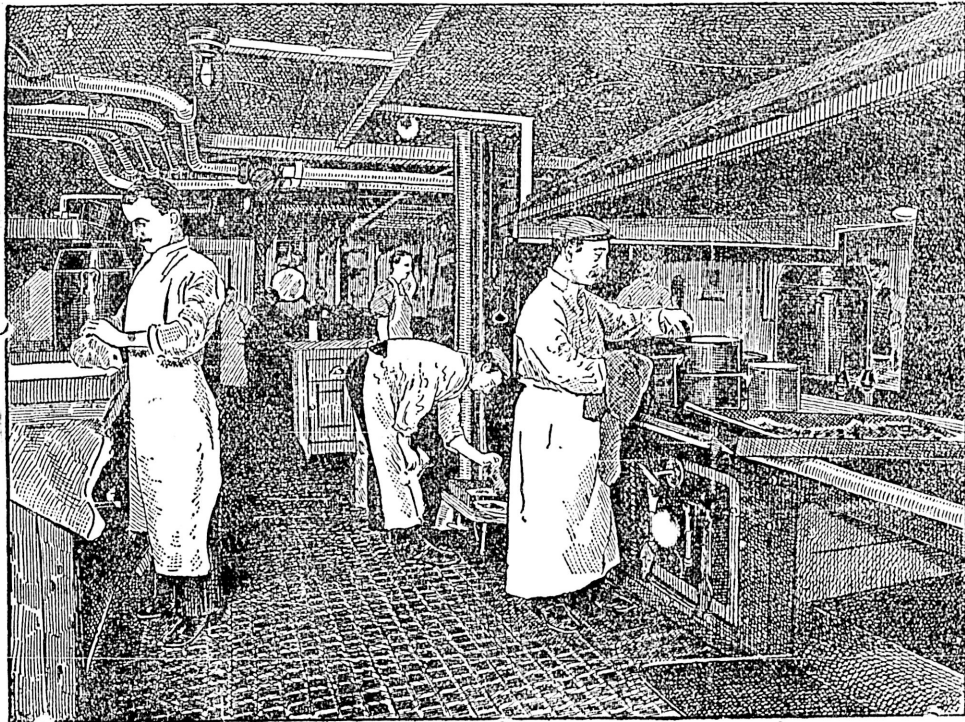
the "hot pie" reduced to unappetizing bones. Even with smiling skies and everything going his way the sailing cook's life is by no means a merry one. His galley is on deck, often forward, just where a good boarding sea can soak it, and where he gets the full fling and send of the rollers. How he keeps pots on the stove in a jumping sea is a question which he could not answer himself, but he must stand in the middle and reach almost anything without jumping for it. Then again the restrictions are such that he is not apt to have his pots brimming over. On most sailing vessels the sea cook is limited to two quarts of fresh water daily for each man, and with this he is expected to produce a full quart of coffee, a pint and a half of tea, and a pint of pea soup. It will be seen that clever management is needed for this feat.

On three days of the week he has to make diff of bread instead of pea soup. The ingredients for this diff, or bread, are a half pound of flour per man, some fat boiled from the salt beef, generally known as "slush," and the aforesaid water.

An extra bucket of water. The amount of water on a long voyage is necessarily limited, and the usual service does not admit of "lobscouse." Having the water then, Heaven sent, or otherwise, this is how "lobscouse" is made. Take the salt beef and pork scraps remaining from previous meals, cut into chunks and heave into a pot. Smash up some hard tack with a baying pin and heave in about an equal quantity with the meat. An onion and some pepper, if obtainable, will add to the flavor. Cover with water, let it simmer gently, and serve hot.

"Dandyfunk" is a sort of nautical gingerbread. You cut hard tack into a canvas bag and pound it with a sail-maker's mallet until it is reduced to minute fragments. Mix to a paste with water, molasses, and carefully selected "slush." Put in a baking pan and bake until brown. A little piece of ginger of course adds to this delectable dish, and is available if the steward is feeling good natured.

"Dog's body" hardly merits so unpropitious name. It is really "dandyfunk" with the molasses left out and replaced by the day's allowance of pea soup and some bits of fine chopped pork. Onions must be obtained, either by cajolery or treachery, added, and the whole baked and served hot. Sometimes the



THE SHIP'S GALLEY OF A MODERN LINER.

Where the Up-to-date Sea Cook Prepares His Savory Messes.

sailing vessel, and this is no nominal service. At the cry "all hands on deck," he may have to leave his kitchen, no matter how critical the moment. On some ships it used to be the cook's special duty to tend the fore-sheet. When he came back the soft bread was burnt in the baking.

Gastronomic luxuries on the sailing ship include such luxuries as "lobscouse," "dandyfunk" and "dog's body." "Lobscouse" is, withal, a simple luxury, but it has its drawbacks for it can be made only after a heavy shower of rain or at such times as the steward can be prevailed upon to be generous and serve out

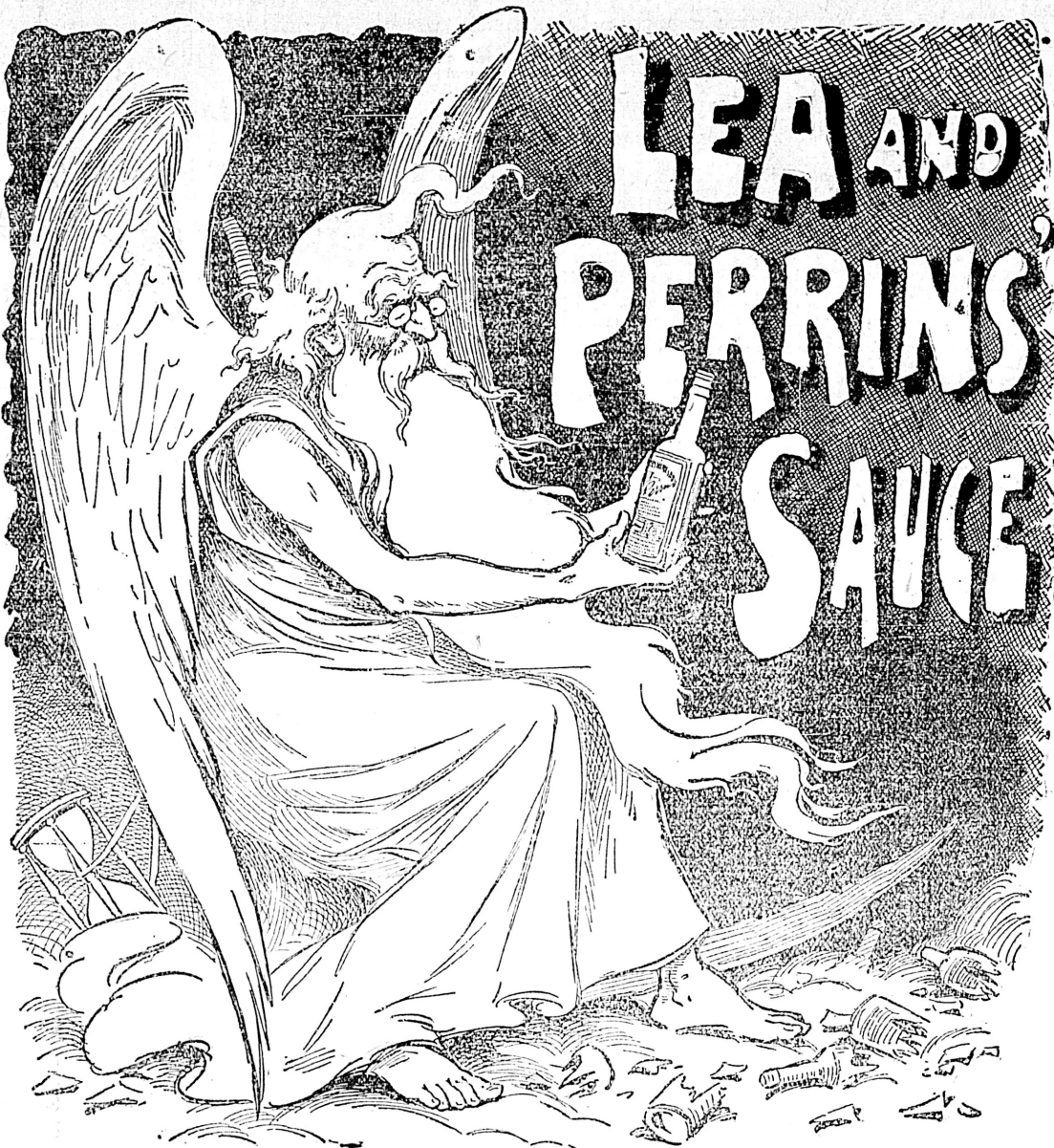
men themselves prepare this dish from the remnants of preceding meals and, if the cook is feeling well, he puts it in a can at a time—there are still three cooks, first, second and third, drawing \$22.50, \$20 and \$17, according to their respective importance. The second and third class passengers have no French chef as yet, though the improvement is to be made in the near future. It is quite possible that these will arrive in due season.

A similar service prevails on other first class liners, though it is worthy of note that wages do not range as high, as a rule. The highest wages are invariably paid under the American flag—on shipboard at all events.

Among all this array of highly paid and highly skilled professionals the old time sea cook would no doubt be figuratively, as well as literally, "at sea." Yet it is probable that not a single liner cook could properly prepare "dog's body" or "dandyfunk." Instead, he has at his service all the luxuries that modern life ashore can command. The world is drawn upon for his supplies and such material as goes to garnish the larder of the ship's larder. In the Philadelphians, for instance, the hold of the great ship are a dozen storerooms, packed, locked, and guarded, and from these he draws as occasion demands. From the refrigerating rooms, led by special machinery run for that purpose alone, the ship's larder brings meats and cuts them to his taste. There is the poultry and game room, the fruit room, the butter and cream room, the vegetable room, all a part of his storehouse. In the latest modern ovens bakers bake bread and cake for him. A confectioner prepares dainties and serves ice cream from the ice cream room, where it is kept frozen the voyage through. And so it goes.

But if the old time cook were amazed at all this he would be still more astonished at the liner's galley. In the Philadelphia, in all the big ships, for that matter—these are placed low in the hull amidships where there is little to be feared from the motion of the sea. There is a galley for the first class, another for the second, and still another for the third. While in some ships the food for the crew comes from the third class galley, on others it is cooked in a special galley where there is a first and second cook, especially for the crew. In all these every modern appliance is to be found, just as would be the case in the hotel ashore, and, indeed, the labors of the cook on a liner differ little from those in a city hotel where two or three thousand people are fed daily. The same appliances, the same supplies and the same results are all found there. The galley is rather more circumscribed than in a hotel, but it vastly exceeds that to which the old sailing vessel cook is accustomed. There is room enough to do the work without crowding, and that is all any cook may ask.

The modern liner cook is no longer a sailor. He wouldn't know a reef point from a baying pin if the two lay side by side. He is no longer required to be able to "hand, reef, and steer" but he can broil and braise to a nicety, he can manage a gang of bakers, stewards, and roasters, and he knows to the dot the ingredients of a thousand luxuries of the palate that one would expect only in king's houses. His scullions wash the



## THE TEST OF TIME.

Imitations come; Imitations go;  
But in the face of all and every kind of competition the "Standard" for counterfeits holds the market now as it did over sixty years ago.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., MONTREAL - CANADIAN AGENTS

could, surprisingly well under the circumstances. Such an one would be lost in amazement, however, on a modern liner. Serve "lobscouse" on any one of the passenger ships of the Morgan "megger" and where would you be? Not one of these but serves a daily menu equalled only in the very best and most expensive hotels. Here is not one cook, but many, and the duties are divided so that each may pursue his speciality. Take one of the American line vessels, for instance, where American wages are paid and things are done in American fashion. There is the chief cook, earning \$60 a month, a second, who gets \$40, and a third receiving \$25. There is the French cook, a chef, drawing \$50; a first vegetable cook, \$25; and two more at \$17. There are two scullery men who draw \$17 each, and all this imposing array is for the first cabin alone.

For the second class there is still another chief cook, drawing \$37.50 a month; a second, who gets \$25, and two more receiving \$17. When you come to the third class—the steerage as we used to call it before the big improvements that were made in recent years, when "third class" on a boat like the "Cedric" or "Celtic" means more than "cabin" and once or a time—there are still three cooks, first, second and third, drawing \$22.50, \$20 and \$17, according to their respective importance. The second and third class passengers have no French chef as yet, though the improvement is to be made in the near future. It is quite possible that these will arrive in due season.

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dishes by machinery and clean the silver in gangs. The crew of the liner eat the best of modern food, cooked with skill, and the old allowance of two quarts of water to a man has long since ceased to hamper the cook's output and test his ingenuity. He himself is hired ashore

in the same way and from the same sources that a cook for a hotel would be hired, and he has his special state-room and even his allowance of wine with meals. The sea cook's lines have surely fallen in pleasant places and his path is one of peace.

## FOR Billious and Nervous Disorders Sick Headache and Constipation, TAKE

# BEECHAM'S PILLS.

They cure Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Itches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. The First Dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction. For a Weak Stomach, Disordered Liver and Impaired Digestion they act like "Magic". Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try a box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL. BEECHAM'S PILLS taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

## BUY DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS

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**MODEL 884.** Smart Reeler Coat, and a full front with fitted cuffs and plain bodice. COLORED: Navy or Black only. In Cheviot, Serge or Vicuña I will. Length and price: 24 2.80 2.80 each. 30 3.35 3.35 each. 36 3.85 3.85 each. Current extra 35 cents.

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## PROVINCIAL GAOL AT VICTORIA.

Tenders endorsed Gaol "Supplies," for the supply of Bread, Beef, Groceries, Clothing and Coal, for the use of the said institution from the 1st day of July next, to the 30th June, 1904, will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, June the 22nd. Samples of Groceries, Clothing, etc., can be seen at the Gaol, Topaz Avenue. Tenders to state price of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds. All supplies to be delivered at the Gaol as required without extra charge. Outward, brooms, brushes and all articles required for use in the contract to be of provincial manufacture, as far as practicable. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. F. JOHN, Warden.

June 4th, 1903.

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50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50; at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

We will forfeit \$500.00 if these testimonials are not genuine.



# UNSEEN HELPERS OF DAIRY FARMERS

Bacteria That Spoils Milk and Others That Help to Make Butter and Cheese—Interesting Investigations to Be Undertaken This Summer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

HOW to keep milk sweet for the longest possible period is a problem that has interested housewives on a small and dairyman on a large scale ever since milk became a household necessity. Only within very recent years, however, has there been any visible hope that a way may yet be found to postpone souring for an indefinite period, without resort to the necessity of cold storage. During these recent years the modern science of bacteriology has discovered the secret of this inconvenient phenomenon; the dairyman no longer blames the cow for producing a substance that will inevitably curdle but enforces a goodly number of bacteria that gets into the milk afterward and sour it by the production of certain chemical changes.

These bacteria are so numerous that they have not yet been completely investigated, although the subject has been under careful investigation in many continental laboratories and, on this side of the water, much has been already accomplished in the laboratories of Wesleyan University, the University of Wisconsin, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The bacteriologist and the dairyman really work hand in hand in the improvement of modern dairy products, for the bacteriologist is gradually finding the scientific why and wherefore of various methods that the dairyman have evolved through centuries of practical experience. But practical experience in the dairy has always given uneven results and the direct value of the new partnership lies in the gradual elimination of everything except the particular bacteria that are most kindly disposed toward the milk producer.

A series of investigations of milk bacteria, for example, is to be carried on this summer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that may or may not enable the dairyman to offset the unfriendly efforts of the little micro-organisms that sour his milk, but will unquestionably add much to his knowledge of the same micro-organisms and therefore considerably advance the dairy business toward this much desired achievement.

Even with the general knowledge now at the disposal of the dairyman, the bacteria, many of them injurious to mankind but a greater number doing their work for his direct or indirect benefit, probably few persons outside the ranks of dairymen and bacteriologists realize how important they are in the marketing of milk and especially in its evolution into butter or cheese. There are, indeed, comparatively few bacteria in the milk until it reaches the air on its way from the cow to the milk pail. The little journey is long enough to admit a large number of micro-organisms and the milk itself is so excellent a place for their growth that they increase with marvelous rapidity. The dairymen find in them a two-fold character; roughly speaking they are a curse to the milk dealer and a blessing to the makers of cheese and butter. If no bacteria got into the milk it would probably remain sweet indefinitely, while, on the other hand, except for some of the more beneficial bacteria, which probably never have acquired its taste for bread and butter or its fondness for cheese sandwiches.

The relation, therefore, between the bacteriological laboratory and the modern dairymen has been of increasing importance ever since the dairyman began to devote means of separating one kind from another and so studying their individual operations. And in no other industry has this partnership of scientific study and practical experience been of more importance than in the big modern dairies. Souring of milk, which had been long considered a normal property of the milk itself, has been proved to result from the action of many different kinds of bacteria, all of which convert the milk sugar in a pan of milk into lactic acid, which in turn imparts a sour taste to the milk and eventually makes it curdle. It was found that the more bacteria removed from milk by the careful processes of laboratory experiment, the less like was the milk to curdle. Other bacteria have been discovered that spoil the milk in various ways which had always been attributed by the dairymen to circumstances beyond their personal control. And the net result of these discoveries so far made have been practically to eliminate many of these bacteria by greater care in the conditions under which the milk is produced.

It is a curious fact that whereas modern bacteriology is constantly biased with the prejudice of keeping the "bad" bacteria out of the milk that is intended to fill the world's milk pail, it is equally busy in studying and supplying the "good" bacteria that are absolutely necessary to perfect our butter. Although butter can be made from cream without bacterial assistance, cheese would be an impossibility; and the butter that is not partly made by their action is very much like cream in taste and not at all like butter to the average palate.

Anybody who has had any acquaintance with a butter churn knows that cream, in order to produce the best tasting butter, must be "ripened" in other words, long before bacteria had been discovered, the butter maker used to set his cream aside and allow his unsuspected helpers to produce certain chemical changes in the cream before it was churned. These changes if carried too far spoil the cream but if stopped at the right hour vastly improve it for butter making.

Scientific examination of this phenomenon discovered that it was bacterial action that produced these changes and discovered also a reason for the perplexing fact that the changes were not uniform. There are bacteria and bacteria and by a further examination of them the bacteriologists have found that the

with the generality that, in their cups, Englishmen are pugnacious and conservative, whereas the French are ecumenical and emotional. Visiting America he discovered that the population of the United States was sixty millions—mostly colored. He observed, also, that though the American forgives the Englishman for the tyranny which led to the War of Independence, he will not forgive him for coming to the American's dinner table in a tweed suit. Professing the greatest admiration and respect for all Americans, he declares that the American does not yet exist. The type is not fixed.

## TORONTO'S PRETTY GIRLS.

During this tour the French humorist visited Canada, and was charmed with the French-Canadian. He found Toronto very American as regards its downtown appearance, but English in its residential district, where flowers and shrubs formed a pleasing contrast to the barrenness of United States cities in this respect. He says: "Toronto swarms with churches and pretty women. I never, in any town, saw quite so many of either." Thenceforward people began to ask for his books at the Public Library, and his fame was declared to be deserved. He found our women "English in coloring and supple in dress, American in natural bearing and frankness of speech." He did not approve of our careless Sabbath, and said that here Scotland was outdone completely. Nor did he fail to notice the incongruity between the national theatrical posters and the quiet Sunday streets on which they flouted themselves. However, before this he had discovered that the Anglo-Saxon is the only race which produces men capable of both singing hymns and swearing.

## GIVE EVERY BOY A CHANCE.

It was an inspection of our Public Schools which prompted the remark which is quoted to show that Max O'Rell was receptive to serious thoughts and anything but the buffoon some have considered him: "Society in the Old World will not stand long on its present basis. There will always be rich and poor, but every child that is born will require to be given a chance, and according as he avails himself of it or not, will be successful or a failure. But give him a chance and the greatest and most regrettable of mankind in the present day will be removed. Every child that is born in America, whether in the United States or in Canada has that chance."

## SUCCEEDS THROUGH TACT.

It was his tact not less than his wit which made Max O'Rell the successful writer he was. A score of friends could be mentioned who with twice the humor will not have half his friends. He did not appear to be afraid to speak his mind, and on occasion he did enunciate some unpalatable truths, with much spirit, but he had acquired a delicacy and rarely gave a blow that was not followed by a caress. He was, in fact, a great "joker." He told the Englishman his faults, but was careful that they were the faults the Englishman was proud of as he was of the greatest of the Frenchman, and so with the American. There can be no doubt, however, that when he praised Toronto's handsome women he was in deadly earnest. Toronto Globe.

## STREET SIGNS PAINTED BY ARTISTS.


The municipal authorities of Paris are making a great effort to give a more artistic appearance by means of artistic and original signs for the shop fronts.

In the olden times Paris was famous for its street signs, which were often very artistic. Many of them still linger in old quarters. The best of them were in hammered iron, and sometimes gilded. These signs have been gradually disappearing, principally owing to the law restricting their use, with a view to the safety of the streets. But Parisians now realize that it would be a mistake to let them vanish forever, and therefore they are to be encouraged. It is easy to guard against danger, for a sign does not need to be large or heavy to be artistic.

Shop signs may not only be a picturesque feature of a street, but they are extremely useful to persons who look down a strange street in search of a particular kind of shop. The city of Paris offered a series of handsome prizes for the best signs, and organized an exhibition of them. The proposed signs were exhibited in the Salle-Saint-Jean of the Hotel de Ville. The best artists of France were among the competitors. M. Jean Leon Gerome furnished an original sign. This consists chiefly of a picture of a clever little Parisian dog wearing a monocle with this lettering underneath: "O-p-ti-cien." This, like many other signs, contains a French pun. The word means "optician" and the arranged sounds nearly the same as the French for "O. Little dog." This sign is done on metal with plenty of gilding. M. Detaille, the great military painter, supplied a very charming painted sign showing Cupid with his wings, but wearing a Louis XV. military uniform, with epaulettes and boot heels. He did not specify what sort of shop this sign should be used for. It would be suitable for almost anything—a candy store or a bonnet shop for instance. Most of the artists were competing for prizes, but the two masters, Gerome and Detaille, were content "hors concours."

The first prize of 2,000 francs was won by M. Willette, the well-known comic artist and caricaturist. His design, which is extremely amusing and original, shows a black cat with back humped, tail erect and big yellow eyes, hanging on to the moon. It is cut out of sheet iron and is very effective and suitable for a restaurant and many other places of business. The second prize of 1,000 francs was awarded to M. Truchet. His sign was intended for a children's toy store, and bears the words "Aux petits chers." It is a very attractive sign, and a charming group of very Parisian children with balloons and other toys. Another competitor received a prize of 1,000 francs, five received 500 francs and ten received 200 francs. An interesting sign designed by M. Dore was intended for a millinery shop. It shows Miss Pinson leaning out of her window embowered in flowers, and is dedicated to the heroine of Murger's famous romance. A design made for the firm of Lempereur by Willette is an interesting pictorial pun. The name of the firm of course, means "the Emperor," and M. Willette therefore makes a picture of Bonaparte, who is, of course, the only Emperor, with glory sitting behind him in a state which would excite Mr. Anthony Comstock's indignation. Among other well known contributors to the exposition were M. Besnard, M. Cheret and many others. It is interesting to note that a similar movement to revive old street signs has been started in London. During the coronation procession the bankers in Lombard street hung out as decorations reproductions of the signs of the old goldsmiths and jewellers, who were the original bankers. They were the effective decorations in the city, and it is proposed to preserve them in permanent form, but the present law of England prevents this.

All true Moslems when eating must begin with salt and finish with vinegar. If they begin with salt they will escape the contagion of diseases. If they finish with vinegar their vigor and health will continue to increase. The host is in etiquette bound to be the first to start eating and the last to leave. The priests recite certain passages of the Koran before and after lunch and dinner, and also before drinking water at any hour of the day.



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Observe foot sole in picture of lower shoe beneath.

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